

POETRY.

From the Index.

A Democratic Ode.

"GOD SAVE BROTHER JONATHAN,"
ENGLAND.

There's blood upon thy jewell'd sword,
And shame upon thy crown;
Pollution marks thy belted lord,
And sin thy churchman's gown;
And from the Islands of the sea
The groan of millions curses thee.

Thy masses in their hovels pine,
Or curse thee while they toil;
Thy nobles, of illustrious line,
Like vampires, suck thy soil;
And now, proud "mistress of the sea,"
The meanest wretch gives food to thee!

A queen upon a throne of gold—
A parliament of drones;
A nation's voice that's bought and sold,
While every cottage groans;
An army o'er the wide world spread,
To gather garments from the dead.

A bird of prey!—with bloody beak,
Now feeding on its young;
Now going forth with hellish shriek,
The bleeding tribes among.
Proud scavenger of land and sea,
Avenge Heaven has noted thee!

Disturber of Creation's peace!—
Destroyer of the law!
When will your march of murder cease?
When will your legions pause?
When mail-clad men shall make your grave
By Javan's towers and Eris's wave.

But hark! a cry for vengeance rings
From India and the Nile;
It thunders death to Europe's kings,
And starts the Albion's isle;
That power whose flag is never furled—
Whose morning drum beats round the world.

Proud boaster! know that deeds of blood—
Of broken faith and shame—
Have made thee mistress of the flood,
And magnified thy name;
And think how Rome, too mighty, sank
When rolled the northern avalanche.

Well may'st thou stand, when nations wheel
Their thousands to thy throne!
But when thy starving millions feel
A foe in thee alone,
Nor throne, nor lords, nor martial power,
Can stand the onset of that hour.

SEAT OF VIRTUE.

They wrong who shrink from looks alone,
Or from appearance judge;
Virtue may have the brightest throne
In him we make ourudge.

And neither act, nor look, nor voice,
Can to the stranger tell,
What heart true wisdom makes her choice—
Where honor loves to dwell.

AGRICULTURE.

An Address.

Delivered before the friends of Agriculture assembled at Paris, Oxford County, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, December 22d, 1841, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. By EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor of the Maine Farmer.

We have assembled this day, my friends, to unite in a good cause. We have come together with a view of applying the principles of associated action to excite and promote an interest in Agriculture, and thereby to increase and elevate the prosperity and respectability of our country. And what have we for a country? Before answering this question, let us tread back the circle of time two hundred and twenty-one years from this day. Let us take our stand on an eminence that skirts one of the small bays on what is now called the South shore. The waters of the Atlantic are before us. Behind us, on either hand stretches the forest, even to the Pacific, and from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. Above us is a wintry sky, and beneath us the earth—made desolate and drear by the rigors of a Northern winter. The scream of the sea gull and the dash of the restless wave are all that disturbs the breathless solitude. A strange object just shows itself in the Eastern horizon—now appearing—now disappearing as it floats upon the surf. It comes forward. 'Tis a lost ship, groping carefully and slowly its uncertain way along. On board, may be seen stern but anxious faces looking out upon the forbidding prospect before them, with solicitude, mingled with calm determination. And there too is woman—the first, the last, the best friend of man, weak and frail in physical power, but strong in love and heroic fortitude. They land, and hark! The voice of prayer and the anthem of praise arise to Heaven, from the depths of that hitherto silent wilderness. What do these men there? and upon what enterprise are they invoking the blessing of God? Planting an Empire!—laying deep and strong the corner stone of the first constitutional republic the world ever saw. Borne down by oppression at home, hunted like partridges upon the mountains, and driven from one refuge to another—they have left their native country, and placed three thousand miles of ocean between them and the tyrants of England.

Liberty of conscience and equal rights are all they seek, and in that lone ship, upon that solitary bay, they drew up a compact which should ensure to each and all of them, those inestimable privileges. In the cabin of the May Flower, did that handful of humble followers of Christ establish a model of Government, more just, more liberal, more consonant with the inalienable rights of man, than was ever before known, and which has since expanded into that form of constitution that guides and limits the power of our rulers, and guarantees protection and happiness to more than seventeen millions of human beings. Such was the beginning and such is one feature of our country, politically considered. I need not detain you with even a brief outline of the incidents which marked the rise and progress of the infant colony, throughout all the trials and vicissitudes that followed them until the peace of 1783, which made us a separate and independent nation. They are as familiar to you as household words. The acts of the pilgrims in laying the foundations of our civil liberty, and republican institu-

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tions have been the theme of many a historian and the burthen of many a song. But the next step which followed, and which had no mean influence upon our destinies and prosperity as a nation has hardly been held worthy of a passing notice. I refer to their attention to the "parent art"—Agriculture.

After the "Pilgrims" had erected a house of worship and cabins for themselves, they turned their attention to necessary operations preparatory for a crop the ensuing year. The two master wants of nature, which attend us from the cradle to the grave, viz:—food and clothing, were as strong then as now, and bore heavily upon them. And after the establishment of civil and religious rights, attention to agriculture, which is the grand source from which these two wants are supplied, was the next business.

In 1633 or 4 they imported cattle in the ship Anne, and in addition to this, they imported more in the Jacob, and if you search the records of the Old Colony, you will find that in 1637 and less than seven years from the day of their landing, they held what they called a public court; but which was in reality a sort of cattle show; when they divided the "whole company" into twelve subdivisions of thirteen each, and distributed what stock they had among them, of which transaction you will find the following record—

At a public Court held the 22th of May it was concluded by the whole company that the cattle which were the companies, to wit, the Cows and the Goats should be equally divided to all the persons of the same company and so kept until the expiration of ten years after the date above written and that every one should well and sufficiently provide for there pt under penalty of forfeiting the same. That the old stock with half the increase should remain for common use to be divided at the end of the said term or otherwise as occasion falleth out and the other half to be their own forever upon such agreement they were equally divided by lots soe as the burthen of the keeping the males then being should be borne for common use by those to whose lot the best cooes should fell as followeth thirteen persons being apportioned to ne lot.

- 1 The first lot fell to Francis Cooke and his companion joined to him his wife Hester Cooke
- 2 John Cooke
- 3 Jacob Cooke
- 4 Jane Cooke
- 5 Hester Cooke
- 6 Mary Cooke
- 7 Moses Simonson
- 8 Phillip Delany
- 9 Experience Mithaell
- 10 John Fance
- 11 Joshua Pratt
- 12 Phineas Pratt

- 2 The second lot fell to Mr Isaac Allerton and his companion joined to him his wife Fear Allerton
- 3 Bartholomew Allerton
- 4 Remember Allerton
- 5 Mary Allerton
- 6 Sarah Allerton
- 7 Goddard Godderson
- 8 Sarah Godderson
- 9 Samuel Godderson
- 10 Marra Priest
- 11 Sarah Priest
- 12 Edward Dumpposse
- 13 John Crackstone

- 3 The third lot fell to Capt Standish and his companion joined to him 2 his wife Barbara Standish
- 4 Charles Standish
- 5 Alexander Standish
- 6 John Standish
- 7 Edward Winslow
- 8 Susanna Winslow
- 9 Edward Winslow
- 10 John Winslow
- 11 Perigine White
- 12 Abraham Pierce
- 13 Thomas Clarke

- 4 The fourth lot fell to John Howland and his companion joined to him 2d his wife Elizabeth Howland
- 5 John Howland Junr
- 6 Desire Howland
- 7 William Wright
- 8 Thomas Morton Junr
- 9 John Alden
- 10 Priscilla Alden
- 11 Elizabeth Alden
- 12 Clement Briggs
- 13 Edward Dalton
- 14 Edward Holdman
- 15 John Alden

- 5 To this lot fell to Mr William Brewster and his companion joined to him 2d Love Brewster
- 6 Wrestling Brewster
- 7 Richard More
- 8 Henry Tansum
- 9 Jonathan Brewster
- 10 Lucretia Brewster
- 11 William Brewster
- 12 Mary Brewster
- 13 Thomas Prince
- 14 Parience Prince
- 15 Rebecca Prince
- 16 Hamillty Cooper

- 6 The sixth lot fell to John Shaw and his companion joined to him
- 7 John Idams
- 8 Elinor Adams
- 9 James Adams
- 10 John Winslow
- 11 Mary Winslow
- 12 William Bassett
- 13 Elizabeth Bassett
- 14 William Bassett Jr
- 15 Elyneth Bassett Junr
- 16 Francis Sprague
- 17 Anna Sprague
- 18 Merye Sprague

- 7 The seventh lot fell to Stephen Hopkins and his companion joined to him 2d his wife Elizabeth Hopkins
- 8 Giles Hopkins
- 9 Caleb Hopkins
- 10 Deborah Hopkins
- 11 Nicholas Snow
- 12 Constance Snow
- 13 William Snow
- 14 Francis Palmer
- 15 William Palmer Jr
- 16 John Billington Senr
- 17 Helen Billington
- 18 Francis Billington

To this lot fell the lesser of the black cooes came at first in the Ann with which they must keep the biggest of the 2 steers also to this lot was two shee goats

8 The eighth lot fell to Samuel Fuller and his companion joined to him his wife

- 2 Bridget Fuller
- 3 Samuel Fuller Junr
- 4 Peter Brovne
- 5 Martha Brovne
- 6 Mary Braun
- 7 John Ford
- 8 Martha Ford
- 9 Anthony Anable
- 10 Jane Anable
- 11 Sarah Anable
- 12 Hannah Anable
- 13 Damaris Hopkins

- 9 The ninth lot fell to Richard Warren and his companion joined to him his wife Elizabeth Warren
- 10 Nathaniel Warren
- 11 Joseph Warren
- 12 Mary Warren
- 13 Anne Warren
- 14 Sarah Warren
- 15 Elizabeth Warren
- 16 Abigail Warren
- 17 John Billington
- 18 George Soule
- 19 Mary Soule
- 20 Zachariah Soule

- 10 The tenth lot fell to Francis Eaton and those joined with him his wife Christiana Eaton
- 11 Samuel Eaton
- 12 Rachel Eaton
- 13 Stephen Tracie
- 14 Tryphosa Tracie
- 15 Sarah Tracie
- 16 Rebecca Tracie
- 17 Ralph Wallen
- 18 Joyce Wallen
- 19 Sara Morton
- 20 Robert Bartlett
- 21 Thomas France

- 11 The eleventh lot fell to the Governor Mr Wm Bradford and 2 those with him to wit his wife Alice Bradford
- 12 William Bradford Junr
- 13 Mary Bradford
- 14 Joseph Rogers
- 15 Thomas Cushman
- 16 William Latham
- 17 Manasse Kempton
- 18 John Kempton
- 19 Nathaniel Morton
- 20 John Morton
- 21 Ephraim Morton
- 22 Patience Morton

- 12 The twelfth lot fell to John Jens and his companion joined to him his wife Sarah Jens
- 13 Samuel Jens
- 14 Abigail Jens
- 15 Sara Jens
- 16 Robert Hicks
- 17 Margaret Hicks
- 18 Samuel Hicks
- 19 Ephraim Hicks
- 20 Lydia Hicks
- 21 Phoebe Hicks
- 22 Stephen Deane
- 23 Edward Bangs

1637 May 27 It was further agreed at the same Court that if any of the cattell should by accident miscarry or be lost or hurt that the same should be taken knowledge of by indifferent men and judged whether the losse came by the negligence or default of these entrusted and if they were found faulty that then should be forced to make satisfaction for the companies as also their partners damage

Thus you see that the Pilgrims early attended to the culture of the soil and the rearing of stock, and in process of time, so successful were they, that they were enabled to export bread stuffs from New England to the mother country; and as they grew strong by the efforts of their industry, commerce came to their aid—the mechanic arts also came in, all combining to build them up and to add to their prosperity. From these humble beginnings have our fathers gone on by little and little, till we are now ranked among the first of the mighty nations of the earth in Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Leaving however, any general views of our whole national territory, let us come nearer home and ask what have we here for a country that may encourage us to go forward with the rest of our brethren in the march of improvement?

We will not go back to the time when Jackson first kindled his camp fire on yonder farm; and the whole upon which this village now stands, was bought for a few pale kittle. Let us examine things as they now are.

The County of Oxford, being remote from the sea board, cannot engage in that species of commerce that is intimately connected with navigation. We must therefore look around us, and ascertain the resources which nature has supplied, and bend all our exertion to their profitable development. At the very first view it will be seen that you must be an Agricultural and Manufacturing people. An Agricultural people because the soil is of a character suitable for successful operations of that nature. And Manufacturing—because there is an abundance of water power, and a growing population that require the productions of the arts.

The variety of your soil points out a natural division of your agricultural pursuits, into tillage and grazing, or the rearing of cattle, horses and sheep. Your valleys, plains and lower slopes of your hills are arable in their nature, and yield a rich return to him who cultivates them with a careful and industrious hand.

According to the returns made by the Legislature in 1830 you stand, as compared with the other Counties in the State, 4th in the amount of bushels of wheat raised; and 4th in the amount of Indian corn raised. This would afford nine bushels per head, according to your population at the time, and you are when compared with other counties as to population and the production of wheat and corn, the very first in the scale.

Your highlands are valuable for pasturage and combine well with your arable lands in the union of tillage with the rearing of stock. Unless it be the adjoining County of Franklin, and perhaps Somerset, no other in the State is so well adapted to wool growing as Oxford.

boy, now at fifty or sixty cents per lb. with a host of agents at our doors anxious to buy it before it is clipped, and anon down to forty or thirty cents, and a drug at that. I allow that these fluctuations are vexatious and discouraging, but I know from a little experience heretofore had with a small but choice flock of merinos, that 2s 3d per lb. wool growing is profitable business. I will refer you to those who have pursued steadily, for a series of years this branch of business for further proof of my assertion. Perhaps there has been too much neglect among all, in not obtaining and keeping those of the best grade. I know that we have all greatly erred in not exercising more care and skill in breeding so as to keep up the health and vigor of flocks.

An aged and experienced farmer in the eastern part of this County, informed me the other day, that the peace of 1815 found him with twelve hundred dollars invested in sheep, and that he had but twelve merino ewes to show for it. Yet he was not disheartened, and he answered the sneers of his neighbors, by pointing to his sheep, and saying, I have lost my money and there I shall look for it again. And there he has since found it. He gave it me as a fact, confirmed by long experience, that from one acre of ground and a ton of hay, he could get more profit from sheep than any other animal, and more profit from the finest woolled variety than from any other breed or grade whatever.

But perhaps you will meet me with this objection. If we raise wool we must have a market. True,—and allow me to advise you that you may build up a market in almost every town.

Few place in the whole earth, of the same extent, can boast so many excellent mill sites as the County of Oxford. Use every exertion to have manufacturing establishments put into operation, these will take your wool, either by purchase or to work up on shares.

The improvements in machinery have almost entirely done away the good old custom of spinning and weaving at home. We must yield to the change, for although it is a healthy and honorable employment, and gives strength and vigor to the girls and good housewives, yet, if, by making a slave of the water, as the Irishman said, you are enabled to have your wool manufactured more economically than it can be done at home, certainly it would be prudent for you so to do.—The time however which would be spent in these domestic manufactures can be profitably turned to other pursuits.

Connected with grazing—and a very important branch of it, is the Dairy. For this too you are favorably situated, and good progress has been made, but I grieve to say, that there is vast room for improvement in this department throughout the whole State.

I know what the answer will be to this remark. "Why, how can we afford to spend our time in feeding cows and milking and churning, and making cheese, when we can hardly get ninepence per lb. for butter, or sixpence for the best of our cheese?"

Very true. But did it ever occur to you that if you spent a little more time, and took a little more pains, that you would get enough more to make the whole business profitable? I am happy to state that a farmer in the town of Peru, in this County, not being satisfied with the market for butter in his vicinity during the past season, bethought himself to take a little more pains in the manufacture, and to carry his butter to Boston, where he obtained twenty-five cents per pound for all he could make, being nearly double the price he could ordinarily obtain at home. Although no great of a connoisseur, I must say that, with one or two exceptions the best cheese that I have ever tasted was made in Oxford County.

The rearing of neat Stock and Horses can, as I have before observed, be carried on as profitably and probably more so among you than in any other section of our State. Being remote from great markets for hay, this article may be converted into beef, horses or sheep, which possess locomotive powers of their own and can carry themselves to market with comparatively trifling expense.

While enumerating some of the many species of productions to which this region is adapted, I would mention apples. Those who have attended the business of orcharding—that is, have not only set out trees, but taken care of them, and procured the best varieties of fruit, have found it a profitable business. Some orchards in Livermore and Jay, and this town & Norway, all in this County have become some what celebrated in the Kennebec and Portland markets.

Since cider has been less called for as a drink, many farmers have turned their attention to the feeding of stock and swine with apples, and find them a very useful aid to them.

A neighbor of mine, being short of hay during a winter not many years since, wintered his oxen upon bog hay, as it is called, and apples. He worked them every day about his ordinary business and brought, them out in the spring as sleek as mules.

If our farmers would look more carefully to their orchards and see that not a single tree grew upon their premises but what produced good fruit—changing the bad by engraffing, they would add to their own wealth, and, in the aggregate, to the wealth of the State astonishingly.

It has been judged by those who have carefully tried the experiment, that the common cider apples as they are called, when cooked for hogs, were half as good as potatoes, and that sweet apples were two thirds as good. A mixture of apples and potatoes make a very excellent keeping for store hogs. I have eaten excellent pork fattened by Pain Wingate, of Hallowell, a member of the society of Friends, on nothing but apples and oat meal cooked.

It is not contended that this pork was as hard as that fattened on corn. There is nothing like old corn to make solid pork.

We have mentioned the success which the farmers have had in this County in the cultivation of wheat and corn as exhibited in the returns.—Had returns been made of the other grains an equally gratifying result would have been proved. In speaking of these things, I would observe that there are two old fashioned crops which every farmer cultivates, but I have never yet found the man in this country who raised enough of them. These are Indian corn and potatoes. An opinion has been somewhat prevalent during the recent cold seasons that it was best not to cultivate much corn, and the results of the early frosts did seem to warrant this belief for a time. But I am inclined to think that if an accurate journal could be found noting the results of the corn culture for forty years back, we should see that it has not failed oftener than any other crop.

The manifold uses of which every part of it is put renders it exceedingly valuable. The kernel is food for man and fowl and beast. It affords an oil equal to the best sperm for lights. The cobs, crushed with the corn, make excellent provender, or soaked in brine are fed to stock with advantage.

The leaf and the stalk make the best of forage, and recently the old Revolutionary system of making sugar and molasses from them, has been revived, simplified and improved by the lights and aids which science has brought to the work.—The British Regulars, when they used to sing in derision, the now national tune of Yankee Doodle, which one of their numbers composed, were wont to throw in a chorus about

"Corn stalk molasses and home made brandy"

and I have been told by a veteran who received more than one wound at Saratoga, that he then quenched his thirst with switchel, sweetened with corn stalk molasses—and the memory of the biting sarcasm of the enemy, stimulated his vengeance and spurred him on the battle, which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne. In addition to what we have said of the capacity of this section of country to produce this crop, it gives us pleasure to note from the Democrat, published in this village, that Mr. S. S. Stevens, of this town raised during the last summer after the rate of 110 bushels to the acre. This is worthy of praise, and should excite all to go and do likewise.

It is true that we must labor to do this. We cannot do, as they are said to do on the bottoms and prairies, of the far West—shake a few kernels over the ground and then raise from 75 to 100 bushels per acre by merely whistling "Lillabulero." He must use diligence and care and industry in its cultivation, but there are few crops that pay us better. Col. Taylor, in his "Arator" in view of its great and many good qualities called it the king of grains and "meal meadow and manure."

In regard to the Potato—this good old friend to the poor should not be passed lightly by. If corn is the king of Grains, the Potato is the king of Roots, for, although all the others are valuable in their places, and will repay the trouble and expense of culture, none of them can be put to so many uses as this. It is food for man and for all kinds of stock—it enters into a great variety of culinary operations. It feeds the "children" it fatts the pig and nourishes the cow. If corn is meal meadow and manure, Potatoes are beef pork and milk.

This crop is getting to be a great article of export from Maine. More than twenty thousand bushels were shipped this last fall from Kennebec, and this is but a small territory compared with other parts of the State that export them.

In some places which are remote from market, they are manufactured into starch, for the use of those engaged in cotton and calico manufacturing.

And now, gentlemen, I need say no more of the capabilities of your County,—of what you have done or may do. Methinks I hear some one say—if we have so good a country, and have done so well, why trouble ourselves about forming an agricultural society? What good will it do?

My friends, because you have done well does it follow that you cannot do better?

Because, in your individual capacities, you have done much in cultivating the earth, and improving the region about you, does it follow, that by a union of strength and counsels, nothing more can be done?

The brave men who flew to arms at the first war cry at Lexington, and from behind the walls and buildings poured so deadly a fire upon the enemy—fought well; and the fellow who was found at Yorktown with his leathern apron on, blazing away at the troops of Cornwallis, and refused to go into the ranks because he was fighting on his own hook—fought well—but think you if there had been no more systematic discipline than this—no concert of action, no concentrated effort, would victory have crowned our arms?—I would not mention war and agriculture in the same breath, were it not to illustrate and to prove that it is by associated action,—by a union of energies that great improvements are brought about; and in no branch of business are the good effects of this union of efforts, more evident than in Agricultural societies.

The farmers, from the nature of their occupations cannot, like the mechanics and merchants of villages and cities live as it were in constant association with those of their calling. They are necessarily more isolated and are spread over a greater extent of country.

They cannot in a short time visit all their brethren, even in a small circuit, note the improvements and changes and discoveries which are made from time to time. But by coming together, though once per year, bringing specimens of cattle—of crops and of articles of domestic manufacture, and placing them side by side, the eye may glance over at once the whole, and the judgment be aided in weighing, comparing and making up a conclusion in regard to their several merits.

In forming this association, allow me to say, if you would have it flourish, some of you will have to work hard, and take your pay in the conscientiousness of doing good—unless you balance your account of time spent and labor done, by frowns instead of smiles—occasional murmurs of discontent from some disappointed competitor, and now and then a sprinkling of abuse instead of the poor stipend of thanks. But let no discouragements conquer you. Let no sneers divert you from your purpose, for it is ever the fate of those who would endeavor to do better, to be met with

the laughter and ridicule of many who are too wise in their own conceits to ever question the possibility of their ever doing wrong. But their very ridicule is a sign that they do pay some attention to what you are about, and if you succeed, they will always contrive, very accidentally indeed, to become benefited by it.

If called upon to enumerate more specifically other benefits of Agricultural Associations, we would say—They tend to encourage a spirit of enterprise among farmers, to make them satisfied with their business—by creating an emulation among them, and a desire to excel.

They tend to open the door to the improvement of other States and countries. The farmer becomes interested in what is going on abroad, he listens to the accounts that are given of their doings—he hears of their stock, of their labor saving machinery, of their crops and their manufactures—he enquires if they are better than what was known before, and he obtains them. They tend to excite the enquiry in the mind of the farmer in regard to his own farm and his own country, to investigate the nature of his soil, and to what crop it is best adapted, or how it can be modified or changed for the better.

They tend to bring farmers together into one brotherhood—to give them a unity of feeling—a unity of sentiment, and a common impulse to improve their art and to elevate it to as high a standing as that of any other. It must be confessed that hitherto the professions have been looked upon as a higher rank than the tillers of the soil. And our young men of spirit and enterprise, in looking around, are quick to discover to whom the most respect is paid, and on whom the most honors fall; and it is strange that they become enamored with what they imagine is the most successful mode of life, and become led away by the illusions which play around their young minds, in regard to the ease and the pleasures of professional life? Now I have known something of this professional life, and permit me to say, that he who would rise high or even obtain an ordinary celebrity on the now crowded theatre of Divinity, Law, or Physic, has no small task to perform. There is work to do of no small amount.

There is head work to perform, and that too when the physical energies of the body are suffering for want of healthful and active exercise, and many a care worn brow, and many a sleepless eye will that man find who follows in the footsteps of the professional man. There is heart work there, and sad—mournfully sad, are the lacerations of feelings—of excited sensibility—of crushed hopes and wounded honor which await those who mingle in the turmoil and strife which hedge in the way of the ambitious aspirant to eminence and honor.

There is but one reason why professional men should be ranked in any higher scale than those of any other calling, and that is—they either have or are supposed to have, a better education—*to know more* than the man who works with his hands for a living, and such is the power of knowledge that the farmer and the mechanic, and indeed every one bows instinctively to it. This is the whole secret, and it is the easiest thing in the world to remedy it. It is only to cultivate your minds, to educate yourselves, and to know as much as they do. This done, and the magic spell which has thrown such a halo of brightness around the professional man vanishes into thin air. And this is easily done. I know that they have monopolized the higher avenues to learning—that in every College in the land you will find professors of Law—of Divinity—of Medicine in all their branches—of Latin and of Greek and of Hebrew—of Metaphysics and Belles Lettres—indeed, of every thing but poor old Agriculture. This *best of burdens* is condemned to pick a scanty foddering at the cribs of the primary schools, and then go through the world by main strength at the fag end of the team.

But it need not be so. The power is in your own hands. The principle that the Pilgrims engrafted into the system of Government which they established, viz: that the people should rule, is still in the Constitution, and if you have suffered it to lie dormant in this respect, it is your own fault. I would not pull down the colleges and the higher institutions of learning, that Agriculture might rise upon their ruins—by no means—would build more of them—but in building them the farmer and mechanic should stand up with them, and partake of their benefits, so that he who followed the plough or wrought in the mill, should be as well educated in the general principles of Science as he who rules in the executive or thunders in the forum.

I am happy to say that I think the tendency of Agricultural Societies is to bring this about. Farmers come together—they communicate to each other their inventions and discoveries. They have their reports—these are printed. They now have their papers and journals in which these reports are published. They are sought for and read. This elicits enquiry—mind sharpens mind—from being readers they become writers, and thus by degrees they are led insensibly along the path of knowledge, and feeling conscious of their strength, hold their heads up with those who have been heretofore considered as the only class entitled to share the privileges and honors of society. Gentlemen—Time admonishes me that I must close my desultory remarks. In forming an Agricultural Association, let me impress upon you the necessity of zeal and brotherly love—of faith in the ultimate triumph of your system. You will find in agricultural associations as in every thing else which becomes popular, and men rush in for no other reason than because it is popular, many wild theories and impracticable schemes will be advanced, & occasionally a *lunatic* brought forward to captivate you—but follow the rule which Paul gave the Thessalonians, it is as good in agriculture as it is in religion—"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

To the Mechanics we would, say in the language of another—"Cherish your callings that they may increase in respectability. Do not abandon them when they have made you rich; but adorn them with your riches, and bring your children up to take your places. Dress and live economically; and drive an active, an honorable, and persevering competition with others in your line, in other places."

To the farmers and citizens generally we say, cherish one another. Carry out the system of reciprocal support. Give a preference always to

what is made at home; and when you wish to buy, first find whether your neighbors cannot supply you.

Remember that a dollar spent at home to-day is to-morrow, by a regular course of trade, again in your pocket. Let there be reciprocal support between every calling, business and profession. Let a common sympathy pervade every member of society."

For the County of Oxford I have always had a regard almost amounting to filial affection. It was the first resting place for the *sole of my foot* after I had left my father's house and bid adieu to the place of my nativity. I shall always remember with what pleasure I first looked upon your mountain scenery. It is treasured in memory with many an early association, for in the buoyancy of young manhood I have clambered many of your hill tops, and stood upon the pinnacles of your highest mountains, filled with astonishment at the magnificence of the scene below. I have roamed through your valleys—floated over your lakes, and slept many a night in your forests, with the earth only for a bed and the heavens for a canopy. In all my intercourse with you, whether in the log hut of the squatter in the wilderness—in the comfortable farm house in the open country, or the more finished mansions in your villages, I have never met with sought but civility, kindness and cordiality.

May the simplicity of your manners, and your stern unyielding love of industry and independence, remain forever. Indeed, sure I am that if the evil day shall come when other parts of our nation—flooded with the luxury and effeminacy of Old Europe shall bow down and worship at the shrine of Kingly power—Liberty will still find a refuge and a resting place among your mountains, and here in this Switzerland of America, her beacon fires will illumine the horizon and guide the wandering votaries of Freedom to her everlasting altars in your midst.

*Weinsinger's Address of the Louisville Committee to their fellow citizens.

PARIS, DECEMBER 22, 1841.
DR. HOLMES:—Dear Sir—In behalf of the friends of Agriculture in Oxford County, who were highly gratified with your Address before them on the 22d inst. the undersigned request, that the same may be published in the Maine Farmer.

STEPHEN EMERY,
R. K. GOODENOUGH,
SIMEON NORRIS,
THOMAS CROCKER.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr Bennett, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the votes for Governor, given in the several towns, cities, and plantations in this State, at the late annual election, made a report setting forth in detail the state of the vote, and declared that JOHN FAIRFIELD had received a majority over all others, and was therefore duly elected Governor of Maine for the current political year. The Report was accepted.

On motion of Mr Delesdernier, Ordered, That a Joint Select Committee be appointed to wait upon Hon. John Fairfield, and inform him of his election by the people as Governor of Maine, and that the two Houses will, at a time to suit his pleasure, meet in Convention in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of administering to him the oaths required by the Constitution, to enable him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. And Messrs Delesdernier, Otis, Bennett, Bridgman and Lane, were appointed this Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr Delesdernier from the Committee to wait upon the Governor, subsequently reported that the Committee had attended to that duty assigned them, and that the Governor returned for answer that he would attend upon the Convention, at any time they might be pleased to designate.

On motion of Mr Eastman, Ordered, that a Message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing a Convention of the two Houses in the Hall of the House, forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect. A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition for a Convention, and informing the Senate of their readiness to receive the Senate for that purpose. The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives. (See proceedings of the House.)

The Senate having returned, it immediately thereafter adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

The committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Senators, made a report thereon, which was accepted.

It appearing from this report, and from the announcement of the death of Mr Davee, that there existed vacancies in the 11th and 12th districts, a message was sent to the House, informing that body who were the constitutional candidates, and that the Senate were ready forthwith to proceed to fill the vacancies.

The Senate here went into Convention, to fill the vacancies in its number, and having returned, on motion of Mr Eastman, the Secretary was directed to notify Messrs T. S. Pullen, Franklin Smith and Drummond Farnsworth, that they had been duly elected members of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Cumberland, the Senate voted to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. until otherwise ordered. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.

Message from the House proposing a convention of the two Houses this day at 11 o'clock in the Hall of the House, for the election of 7 councillors and a Secretary of State; in which proposition the Senate concurred.

The committee raised to wait on the Governor, and inform him that this body is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, communicated to the Senate in writing by the hand of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table a message from the Governor directed to the two branches of the Legislature, on motion of Mr Smith, ordered to be laid on the table, and 500 copies printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House, for the purpose of receiving the returns of votes given for Governor, in

House, agreeably to the joint order for a convention.

The Senate having returned, on motion of Mr Bennett, ordered, that the Secretary of the Senate notify Philip C. Johnson that he has been elected Secretary of State for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to notify Gowen Wilson, Dominicus Jordan, Atwood Levensaler, Jonas Parlin, John Burnham, Greenleaf White, and John Stickney, that they have been duly elected councillors to advise the Governor in the Executive Department for the current political year.

Joint order from the House for the appointment of a joint select committee to take into consideration the expediency of the suspension of the militia laws, and the revival of the old militia laws, or any parts thereof, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs Leavitt, Ayer and Smith, were joined on the part of the Senate. Adj.

On motion of Mr Kavanagh, Ordered, That Messrs Kavanagh, Otis, Smart, Bridgman, and Eastman, be a committee, with such as the House may join, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of the State.

On motion of Mr Parris, Ordered, That Messrs Parris, Clough, Frye, Bennett, and Smith of Cumberland, be a committee, with such as the House may join, to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

On motion of Mr Bennett, the report of the Council on the questions of amendments to the Constitution, was taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Adj.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

On motion of Mr Farnsworth, ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what alteration, if any, is necessary in the act to incorporate the Insane Hospital to enable the Treasurer of State to collect a bequest made to that institution by the Hon Bryce McLellan, late of Bloomfield, deceased—the payment of the bequest having been refused by his Executor.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

On motion of Mr Bennett, ordered, that a message be sent to the House proposing a convention forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Councillors elect.

The Clerk of the House subsequently announced the concurrence of the House in the proposed convention. The Senate then went into convention, and having returned,

On motion of Mr Lane, ordered, that a message be sent to the Governor informing him that the Councillors elect have been duly qualified as the Constitution directs, to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

A communication was received from Philip C. Johnson, informing the Senate of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr Bennett, ordered, that a message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that Philip C. Johnson having been duly elected Secretary of State, has signified his acceptance of that office, and is ready to take the necessary oaths to qualify him for the discharge of his official duties. Adj.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

Bill for the election of County Officers came from the House referred to a select committee, and Messrs Bridgman, Hanscomb and Smith of Cumberland, were joined in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Barnard of Oxford, ordered, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the public lands, together with the Land Ag'ts Report, be referred to the Standing Committee on State Lands. Adj.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

Mr Bridgman presented the petition of S. Adams and others, praying for a repeal of all laws regulating the sale of Ardent Spirits, which was referred to committee on Judiciary.

Order from the House—in relation to the Auction laws—in relation to abolishing imprisonment for debt—in relation to the collection of taxes on non-resident lands, were severally referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Farnsworth, ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of repealing the law giving \$25 to such papers as should print the State laws. Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

The Speaker announced the following as the Standing Committees of the House—

Committee on Elections.—Messrs Dickinson of Prospect, Washburn of Orono, Frye of Bethel, Skillen of Cape Elizabeth, Dow of Buxton and Chapman of Nobleborough.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Eastman of Wesley, Gilchrist of Thomaston, Page of Belgrade, Simonton of Camden, Gray of Penobscot, Tucker of Norway, and Hight of Athens.

On Finance.—Messrs Cogswell of South Berwick, Allard of Frankfort, Patten of Bath, Pierce of Houlton, Swan of Gardiner, Patten of Skowhegan, and Todd of Portland.

On County Estimates.—Messrs Gibson of Brownfield, Nute of Lincoln, Thompson of Acton, Chandler of Farmington, Knowlton of Liberty, Kellock of Masardis, and Harding of Union.

On bills in the third reading.—Messrs Dunn of Poland, Greene of Saco, Stevens of Thomaston, Baker of Hallowell, Atwood of Orrington, Lee of Bucksport and Morrison of Livermore.

On leave of Absence.—Messrs Foster of Freedom, Durell of Vassellborough, Barrows of Otisfield, Sergeant of Wells, Duntion of Concord, Mitchell of Weld and Bates of Fairfield.

On Pay Roll.—Messrs Lermond of Hope, Pike of Litchfield, Bragg of Andover, Hale of N. Sharon, Ford of Jefferson, Blake of Harpswell and Carlton of Parkman.

On Change of Names.—Messrs Durrell of Vassellborough, Wilson of York and Hinkley of Topsham.

On motion of Mr Dickinson of Prospect, ordered, that the credentials of members of this House be taken from the files and referred to the committee on elections.

The joint select committee to which was referred the returns of votes given for Governor, in

the several towns, cities, and plantations in this State, at the last annual election, reported the state of the vote as exhibited by the returns made to the Secretary's office to be as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	86,151
Necessary to a choice,	43,076
John Fairfield has	37,354
Edward Kent "	30,790
Jeremiah Curtis "	1,662
Scattering	345

The report of the committee declaring John Fairfield to have been duly elected Governor of Maine for the current political year, was accepted in concurrence.

Message from the Senate, informing the House of their readiness to meet in convention of the two Houses forthwith in the Hall of the House for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

The Senate then came in and took seats on the floor of the House.

In Committee of the two Houses.—The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in the Chair.

The President of the Senate appointed Mr Kavanagh of the Senate as the bearer of the message to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses are now assembled in convention for the purpose of qualifying him to enter upon the discharge of his duties; who subsequently reported that he had attended to the duty and that the Governor returned for answer that he would attend upon the convention forthwith.

The Governor elect, (attended by the ex-Governor and Council, the heads of the Executive Department preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec) then came in—and the oaths of office were administered to him by the President of the Senate. After which, the Secretary of State made proclamation that John Fairfield had been duly elected and qualified as Governor of Maine, &c.

The Convention then separated and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury of Calais, ordered, that a Joint Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each County, on the part of the House with such as the Senate may join, to take into consideration the expediency of suspending the Militia Law of this State for the period of 40 days—which was adopted.

But immediately thereafter Mr Sewall of Oldtown, moved a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose of inquiring of the mover the object of the order. After some discussion, in which Messrs White of Montville, Tibbetts of Lewiston, Smith of Warren, Dunn of Poland, Height of Athens, McDonald of Limerick, and Washburn of Orono, took part, the question of reconsideration, was, on motion of Mr. Dunn, laid on the table.

The hour fixed for convention for the election of Senators having arrived, the Senate came in and took seats in the Bar of the House.

In Convention.—On motion of Mr Eastman of the Senate, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs Eastman and Clough of the Senate, and Messrs Dunn, Morse, and Pike, of the House, to receive, sort, and count the votes for Senators to fill the vacancy in the Eleventh Senatorial District, (occasioned by the death of Hon. Thomas Davee) Thomas S. Pullen and Stephen Shepherd being the constitutional candidates.

The committee having attended, to this duty reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	200
Necessary to a choice	101
Thomas S. Pullen has	134
David Shepherd "	36
Ex-Governor Vose "	2
David Pullen "	1
Blanks	27

Thomas S. Pullen having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected Senator of the 11th Senatorial District.

On motion of Mr Delesdernier of the Senate, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Delesdernier and Barnard of the Senate, and Messrs Sherburn, Reed and Drake, of the House, to receive, sort, and count the votes for Senators to fill the vacancies in the 12th Senatorial District.—The constitutional candidates being F. Smith, Drummond Farnsworth, Joseph Spaulding and Enoch E. Brown.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	211
Necessary to a choice,	106
Drummond Farnsworth has	151
Franklin Smith "	59
Joseph Spaulding "	59
Enoch E. Brown "	53
Nehemiah Leavitt "	1

Whereupon Drummond Farnsworth and Franklin Smith were declared duly elected Senators of the 12th Senatorial District.

The convention then dissolved, and the Senate withdrew.

On motion of Mr Greene of Saco, a message was sent to the Governor informing him that the two Houses were duly organized and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr Greene was entrusted with this message, who subsequently reported that he had attended to that duty, and that the Governor was pleased to return for answer that he would communicate to the House forthwith, by written message.

The Secretary of State then came in and presented a written message from the Governor.

The Message was then read by the Speaker, and on motion of Mr Dunn, ordered, that the message be laid on the table, and 1200 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature, under the direction of the Clerk. Adj.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.

On motion of Mr Dunn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing a convention of the two Houses, for the purpose of electing seven Councillors to advise the Executive for the current political year, and also to elect a Secretary of State.

Mr Bradbury of Calais, called up the order proposing the appointment of a committee consisting of one from each County, to inquire into the expediency of suspending the present militia law for forty days. The motion pending being on a reconsideration of its passage, which prevailed. The order was then so modified, on motion of Mr Bradbury of Calais, as to direct the committee to enquire as to the expediency of suspending the present militia law, or any part thereof for

forty days, and reviving the old militia law or any part thereof for that period—and as amended, passed. The following were appointed as the committee, viz: Messrs. Bradbury, Dunn of Poland, McDonald of Limerick, Reed of Waldoboro', Partridge of Orono, Holmes of Gardiner, Hodsdon of New Portland, Warren of Hiram, Hersey of Milford, Smart of Troy, Dickey of Strong, Loring of Guilford, and Kellock of Masardis.

Message from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House for a convention this day at 11 o'clock, for the election of seven Councillors, and a Secretary of State.

Whereupon the Senate came in, and the two Houses went into convention.

IN CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr Parris of the Senate, a committee consisting of Messrs Parris and Hanscomb of the Senate, and Messrs Stevens of Thomaston, Cunningham of Brooks and Lee of Bucksport of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State; who, having attended to this duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	212
Necessary to a choice,	107
Philip C. Johnson has	154
Samuel P. Benson "	55
Scattering,	3

Philip C. Johnson, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected Secretary of State for current political year.

On motion of Mr Sewall of Oldtown, a committee consisting of Messrs Sewall, Colby of Richmond and Page of Dennyville of the House, and Messrs Bennett and Frye of the Senate, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Councillors. The committee having attended to this duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	212
Necessary to a choice,	107
Gowen Wilson has	156
Dominicus Jordan "	156
Atwood Levensaler "	155
Jonas Parlin "	155
John Burnham "	155
Greenleaf White "	157
John Stickney "	156
Increased S. Kimball "	56
David Dunlap "	56
Wm. Singer "	56
Thomas Marshall "	56
Elias Dudley "	56
Joseph H. Underwood "	56
Benjamin Bradford "	56
Scattering,	7

Gowen Wilson, Dominicus Jordan, Atwood Levensaler, Jonas Parlin, John Burnham, Greenleaf White and John Stickney, having received a majority of all the votes, were severally declared elected as Councillors to advise the Governor in the Executive department of the Government for the current political year.

The Convention then separated.

MONDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Miller of Lincolnville, laid on the table a Bill providing for the election of certain County officers by the people.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual Report of the Treasurer of State, giving a detailed account of the condition of the Treasury up to Dec. 31, 1841, agreeably to the provision of the law.

Petitions presented and referred.—Of Edward T. Little and 22 others for the incorporation of new town including a part of Minot and Danville; of Philemon Harlow and 300 others for the incorporation of a new town, including a part of Minot and Danville; of Robert Marston et al, that a part of the town of Poland, and also a part of the town of Minot, may be annexed to Danville; of Benjamin Brown for remuneration for injury done to his horse while in the employ of the State in 1839; of John Needham for injury done to his horse in the same year; remonstrance of inhabitants of Bethel against the petition of Phineas Frost, for the division of the town of Bethel. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

On motion of Mr Ford of Jefferson, Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of further reducing the pay of County Commissioners.

Joint order from the Senate, appointing a select committee on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs Cony of Augusta, Morse of Bath, Pool of Standish, Otis of St. George, Knowlton of Liberty, Cogswell of South Berwick, Gross of Bangor, Bragg of Andover, Duntion of Palmyra, and Pope of Machias, were joined on the part of the House.

Joint order from the Senate, appointing a Joint select committee on the subject of so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs Smith of Warren, Muzzey of Bangor, Warren of Dearborn, Barlett of Berwick, Frye of Bethel, Barker of Hallowell, Sherburne of Phillips, Tuck of Sedgewick, Eastman of Wesley and Wheeler of Bloomfield, were joined on the part of the House.

List of the unfinished business of the last session, was referred to appropriate committees in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Bradbury of Calais, Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of granting the right of appeal from the District Court to the Supreme Judicial Court, in all criminal cases in which the penalty may be a fine or five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for one year.

On motion of Mr Barker of Hallowell, Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or restricting the provisions of the 2d section of an act passed April 17, 1841, relating to Highways, and the powers and duties of County Commissioners, which section grants the right of appeal to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to any person aggrieved by any decision of any Court of County Commissioners within this State.

Mr Miller of Lincolnville, moved that the Bill making certain County offices elective by the people, be now taken up and referred to a select committee, consisting of one from each County. Which motion, after considerable debate and some sparring was adopted. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Papers from the Senate, disposed of in accordance.

The Committee on Elections, to which was referred the certificates of members, made a report of 192 members who appeared to be entitled to seats, asking leave to sit again. The Report was accepted.

Message from the Senate proposing a convention forthwith in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of qualifying Dominicus Jordan, Greenleaf White, John Burnham and Jonas Parlin, councillors elect, who are in attendance for that purpose, in which proposition the House concurred. The Senate then came in.

IN CONVENTION.—Mr. Frye of the Senate was charged with a message, to notify Dominicus Jordan, Greenleaf White, John Burnham and Jonas Parlin, councillors elect, that the two Houses are now in convention, ready to administer to them the oaths of office; who having attended to this duty, reported that the councillors named, returned for answer that they would attend upon the convention forthwith, for the purpose of taking the requisite oaths.

The above named councillors elect then came in and took and subscribed the oaths prescribed by the constitution.

The convention then separated and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

On motion of Mr. Meder of Brunswick, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Revised Statutes, as prohibits the sale of goods, by auctioneers, before sunrise and after sunset.

On motion of Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt after the 4th day of July next, on mesne or final process founded on civil contract, and also of providing for the disclosure of the debtor's property by the taking of depositions.

On motion of Mr. Vickery of Topsfield, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire what alterations are necessary in the mode of assessment and collection of taxes on non-resident lands and also on lands where the fee is in the State.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

On motion of Mr. Frost of Limington, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire in the expediency of repealing the Resolve passed Feb. 11, 1832, authorizing the several papers in this State to publish the laws, and paying them \$25 each therefor.

Mr. Walker of Newport, offered a Resolve declaring it inexpedient for the present session of the Legislature to continue beyond the 23d of February next; which was read once, and on motion of Mr. Osgood of Portland, laid on the table.

Adjourned.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Eastman, Otis and Deleander of the Senate, and Messrs. McDonald of Limerick, Smith of Warren, Paine of Bangor, Weeks of Clinton, Osgood of Portland, Reed of Waldoboro', White of Montville of the House.

On Literature and Literary Institutions.—Messrs. Kavanagh, Parris and Lane of the Senate, and Messrs. Greene of Saco, Bradbury of Calais, Morse of Bath, Turk of Sedgewick, Pike of Littlefield, Atwood of Orrington, Morrison of Livermore of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Bennett, Brigham & Leavitt of the Senate; and Messrs. Dana of Fryeburg, Stevens of Thomaston, Swan of Gardner, Abbot of Belfast, Gross of Bangor, Lyman of Lubec, Waterhouse of Scarborough of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns.—Messrs. Bodwell, Ayer, and Humphrey of the Senate; and Messrs. Pettigill of Perry, Frost of Limington, Reynolds of Dexter, Nealley of Munroe, Dunning of Freeport, Farrar of Windsor, Spaulding of Milo of the House.

On Division of Towns.—Messrs. Somes, Hanscom and Deleander of the Senate; and Messrs. Sherburne of Phillips, Thompson of Hartford, Tibbets of Lewiston, Raynes of New Gloucester, Girdle of St. Albans, Vickery of Topsfield, Lowell of Abbot of the House.

On State Lands.—Messrs. Deleander, Barnard of Oxford, and Smith of Somerset of the Senate; and Messrs. Sewall of Oldtown, Cunningham of Swansville, Burr of Brewer, Barlett of Berwick, Caldwell of Anson, Pierce of Houlton, Whitney of Pittsfield of the House.

On State Roads.—Messrs. Barnard of Oxford, Burleigh and Elliot of the Senate; and Messrs. Smart of Troy, Page of Pembroke, Holmes of Gardiner, Washburn of Orono, Bragdon of Shapleigh, Drake of Paris and Wheeler of Bloomfield of the House.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Patterson, Ayer and Bodwell of the Senate; and Messrs. Otis of St. George, Miller of Lincolnville, Hanscom of Waterville, Young of Wiscasset, Taylor of Albion, Ruggles of Naples and Allen of Bluehill of the House.

On Rail Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Parris, Clough and Smith of Cumberland of the Senate; and Messrs. Abbot of Belfast, Barnes of Portland, Mearns of Brunswick, Hunt of Albany, Smiley of Sidney, Stanley of Hampden and Allen of Harrington of the House.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Elliot, Brown and Bodwell of the Senate; and Messrs. Babb of Westbrook, Pingree of Smyrna, Jackson of Corinth, Pitcher of Belmont, Heald of Sumner, Colby of Richmond and Chapman of Mt. Vernon of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Messrs. Otis, Burleigh and Smart of the Senate; and Messrs. Walker of Newport, Perkins of Hallowell, Ulmer of Appleton, Haggood of Watford, Lev of Bucksport, Baxter of Wilton and Ellis of Smithfield of the House.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Leavitt, Smith of Somerset and Bodwell of the Senate; and Messrs. Hervey of Milford, Shaw of Portland, Dickey of Strong, Tibbets of Lewiston, Penell of Gray, Pike of Eastport and Chapman of Nobleboro' of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Stetson, Elliot and Lane of the Senate; and Messrs. Foster of Winthrop, Huff of Kennebec Port, Hilton of Palmyra, Knowles of Corinna, Hale of New Sharon, Gibbs of Bridgton and Ford of Jefferson of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Smith of Cumberland, Farnsworth and Frye of the Senate; and Messrs. Pool of Standish, Mitchell of North Yarmouth, Sanborn of Readfield, Eastman of Exeter, Perkins of Biddeford, Dutton of Concord, and Crooker of Foxcroft of the House.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Frye, Goodwin and Farnsworth of the Senate; and Messrs. Turner of Leeds, Purrington of Falmouth, Tuck of Painesfield, Maddocks of Etna, Bryant of Kennebec, Custum of Monmouth and Purrington of Bowdoinham of the House.

On Parishes.—Messrs. Goodwin, Fairfield and Brown of the Senate; and Messrs. Goff of Minot, Pool of Edgecomb, Jacques of Dixmont, Bulter of Sanford, Nuting of Danville, Coss of Bowdoin and Wood of Freeman of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs. Smart, Somes and Bennett of the Senate; and Messrs. Dunn of Poland, Parker of Gorham, Leavitt of Levant, Partridge of Orland, Nichols of Whiting, Greenlow of Bristol and McIntire of Bingham of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Barnard of Franklin, Brown and Patterson of the Senate; and Messrs. Cogswell of South Berwick, Rose of Northport, Hunscom of China, Austin of Newcastle, Carlson of Parkham, Pickens of Brooksville and Sanborn of Cumberland of the House.

On Interior Fisheries.—Messrs. Clough, Fairfield and Brown of the Senate; and Messrs. Fuller of Boothbay, Gray of Penobscot, Haskell of Steuben, Thomas of Vinalhaven, Wade of Woolwich, Greene of Deer Island and Bailey of Pittston of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Smith of Somerset, Ayer and Smart of the Senate; and Messrs. Cony of Augusta, Foss of Hancock, Thompson of Acton, Pope of Machias, Haywood of Mercer, Loring of Guilford and Cobb of Hebron of the House.

On Division and Alteration of Counties.—Messrs. Humphrey, Barnard of Franklin, and Goodwin of the Senate; and Messrs. Hill Waterboro', Merritt of Brunswick, Porter of Lowell, Jones of Jay, Merren of Phippsburg, Moore of Ellsworth and Rackliff of Unity of the House.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Farnsworth, Clough and Somes of the Senate; and Messrs. Muzzey of Bangor, Cox of Dixfield, Maddocks of Etna, Norton of Mt. Desert, Jenkins of Wayne, Norris of Whitefield and Bellamy of Kittery, of the House.

On Library.—Messrs. Lane and Kavanagh of the Senate; and Messrs. Bradbury of Calais, Morse of Bath, and Turk of Sedgewick of the House.

On Insane Hospital.—Messrs. Bridgman, Hanscom and Barnard of Franklin, of the Senate; and Messrs. Stevens of Thomaston, Paine of Bangor, Rogers of Elliot, McDonald of Saco, Frisbee of Goldsboro', Lewis of Lisbon, and Merrill of the House.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 18, 1842.

We learn from the Augusta Age, with deep regret, the sudden decease of Hon William Deleander, member of the Senate, which occurred in that town on Sunday evening last. He was attacked on Thursday with a severe influenza, which left him in an exhausted state. Scarier fever of a malignant type followed, which terminated in congestion of the lungs. The symptoms assumed a fatal character on Sunday morning. He was attended by the most skillful physicians, but the decease, aided by his full habit of body, baffled all remedy. He was about 50 years of age, and has long been known upon the theatre of public affairs. His sudden decease has filled all hearts with the profoundest sorrow, as, under the circumstances, it is calculated to diminish all of the sobriety of the tenure upon which human possessions and hopes depend.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Made Thursday, January 13.

YORK.—Israel Chubb, Alfred, Sheriff; Wm. Hammond, Elliot, Register of Probate.

CUMBERLAND.—Nathan L. Woodbury, Westbrook, Sheriff; Charles Cobb, Portland, Clerk of J. C. John Appleton, Portland, Register of Probate; A. Haines, Portland, County Attorney.

HANCOCK.—Richard Tucker, Ellsworth, Sheriff; George W. Brown, Bluehill, Clerk of J. C. J. D. Richards, Ellsworth, Register of Probate.

WALDO.—Israel Cox, Seabrook, Sheriff; Wm. H. Burrill, Belfast, Clerk of J. C. Chas. Palmer, Belfast, Register of Probate.

PISCATAQUIS.—Elisha L. Hammond, Atkinson, Chairman County Commissioners; Richmond Loring, Shirley, Co. Com; Moses Sweet, Foxcroft, Co. Com.

Saturday, January 16.

O. L. Bridges, Calais, Attorney General; Alfred Redington, Augusta, Adjutant General; John Shepley, Saco, Reporter; Levi Bradley, Charleston, Land Agent; Benj. Carr, Palermo, Warden State Prison; N. Mitchell, Portland, Alpheus Lyon, Waterville, Bank Commissioners.

LINCOLN.—Thomas Cunningham, Wiscasset, Sheriff; Jacob Smith, Wiscasset, Clerk J. C. G. W. Nichols, Waldoboro, Regt. Probate; Edward Wilson, Thomaston, County Attorney.

Kennebec.—James Bachelder, Readfield, Sheriff; Asaph R. Nichols, Augusta, Clerk J. C.; Francis Davis, Jr., Augusta, Register of Probate; George M. Weston, Augusta, County Attorney.

OXFORD.—O. Neil W. Robinson, Watford, Sheriff; J. G. Cole, Paris, Clerk J. C.; Geo. F. Emery, Paris, Register of Probate.

PENOBSCOT.—Hastings Strickland, Bangor, Sheriff; Wm. G. Hillard, Bangor, Clerk J. C.; Jno. Williams, Bangor, Register of Probate; C. C. Cushman, Dexter, County Attorney.

REPORTING PROGRESS.—The National Intelligence of Monday says, "the fifth week of the session has passed away without the accomplishment of any important object by Congress: no bill having yet passed both Houses but the partial appropriation bill." This bill secures to members their pay, whenever the Treasury shall be in funds!

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, in his prayer last Sunday afternoon, alluding to the departure of Mr. Maffit, for Washington, earnestly supplicated the Almighty to give him "power to wrestle successfully with the Congressional devil." Henry Clay, and a score of Federal calumniators in the House, must look out. We are inclined think there is more than one "Congressional devil."—Bay State Democrat.

A now.—The election for city officers of Macon, Ga. was held on the 1st inst. As soon as the polls were closed, three or four men walked into the room and demanded the ballot box.—They were well armed, and broke the box into a thousand pieces, scattering the votes for the four winds.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sabbath evening last, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Alexander C. Thayer to Miss Angelina Perry.

DIED.

In this Village, of Canker Rash, Joseph Emerson, youngest child of Jos. H. and Lucy R. King, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Buckfield, Dec. 30, 1841, Joshua Whitman, aged 88 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and a worthy citizen; was a professor of religion 60 years of his life, and for 40 years had been a worthy member of the First Baptist Church in Buckfield. His funeral sermon was preached by Elder Nathaniel Chase aged 80 years.

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, Principal.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 1st day of February, and continue eleven weeks. To those acquainted with the features of this School, and its success during the past year, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is to be conducted by the same Principal aided by competent assistants both in the male and female departments.

The same practical features of the School will be continued, with a view to qualify Teachers—to draw attention to the resources and interests of the State—to encourage productive industry, and prepare those who seek education here for the duties of common life. Greater prominence will be given to the female department, and increased facilities afforded to those who are pursuing the study of languages preparatory to entering College.

Tuition per term, (payable in advance), for common English branches \$3.00
Higher English branches or languages 4.00
For less than a term the tuition is from thirty to fifty cents per week. Contingent expenses for the term 25 cents. Board in good families per week from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Per Order of the Directors.
Buckfield, Jan. 20, 1842.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

YOUR memorialists would represent that they reside in the Western part of Township No. 2, in said County, and having learned that a petition was pending before your Honors Court to organize the inhabitants into a Plantation, they, your memorialists, would respectfully remonstrate against being organized with petitioners to travel from fifteen to twenty miles to work out their highway taxes. Therefore we pray your Honors to divide said Township into two Plantations, agreeably to the following bounds, to wit:—Beginning on the North line of Woodstock between Lots No. 42, 43, in said plantation and thence running Northerly between Lots No. 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, to the South line of said line into a Plantation; and likewise to organize the territory lying East of said line into another Plantation, together with the inhabitants thereon. We do most respectfully pray the Court to grant them such relief as you in your sound discretion shall think right and just—and in duty bound we ever pray.

AMASA H. MERRILL & 33 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on Friday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

IN the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice of the same to the Inhabitants of said Township Number Two, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of said Order of Notice to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Number Two, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be held at Paris, within and for said County, by adjournment, on the 1st Tuesday of April next, that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOHN CONANT, Administrator of the estate of Cyrus Keen, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also the petition of the widow for a final allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest—LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also the petition of the widow for a final allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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